BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Crisis, March 24.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

We may be pardoned if, in the midst of a conflict involving the liberty, the very existence of our country, we pause, ever and anon, to survey the field, to descry the signs in our clouded sky, and look out for the light. Let others look for the dark—the forbidding—the menacing; we look out for the light, and for the rent in the black mass that may discover blue sky beyond. Some signs may be noted. Our enemies—at least the people who made war upon us—no longer use the same terms when speaking of the South and her government. They say "the Confederate government" instead of "the insurgents," or "the rebel coalition."

They say "President Davis," and at last one New York journal declares that Jefferson Davis is the true President of the United States in all save legal forms, while Mr. Lincoln is, under those forms, only the chief of a revolutionary faction, and that Mr. Lincoln must permit the proper ascendency and control of constitutional principles either by force of ballots or bullets! We take so great a change in language and sentiment as a favorable sign.

The Federal campaigns, since July, '62, have utterly failed to make an impression upon our military organization. Since the defeat of McClellan, they have achieved no great success at any point. Their forces are weakening, ours are strengthening, and never were so strong, so well disciplined and appointed before. One-half of the effective land forces of the foe must quit the service before midsummer; and if their place is supplied, it must be by forced drafts. It remains to be tested as an experiment whether that can be widely attempted. Mortality, mutiny and desertion among our enemies have been constantly and powerfully fighting for us, while it is confidently announced at the North that seventy-five per cent. of the whole people of that section are crying out for peace. Time was when ninety-five per cent. of the same people clamored and shrieked and shouted for war. This is a good sign.

The Yankee combinations on the Mississippi have proved utter abortions, and they have practically given up all their schemes in that quarter, unless by some new combination in middle Tennessee they can flank Vicksburg, or intercept its communications and supplies. We omit, in these hints, any reference to European action, simply because our people are impatient and incredulous on that subject. We have our own views—we hold opinions with the utmost confidence—on that subject. We will not now propound them. It is enough to say we regard our future with confidence and hope.

For prudential reasons we omit special references to the influence on future military operations which may be exerted by a Confederate navy. We know a great deal more in the premises than we are permitted to tell. We can only say, we "thank God, and take courage!" That the present war will close with or during the warm season now approaching, so far as the South is concerned; that it will result in our final independence, we do not allow ourself to doubt. If the South, as a people, will only recognize the rightful supremacy of God—if our people exhibit the sublime spectacle of patriotism shedding blood on the field in defence of liberty, and Christianity appealing to the God of justice and mercy in the sacred temples of worship, then truly may it be said we deserve to be free, we are prepared for peace, and for prosperity and national glory.

In our notice of the sinking of the iron-clad yesterday, we stated that the hull drifted down the river and was saved by the Albatros. In this we were in error. It is manifest by every one that an iron boat, in the fix our batteries placed her, could not float. It was a portion of the upper wood work that drifted off, and it is even assertedly many whose powers of observation probably exceeded our own, that nothing was saved at all. In any event, the boasted Yankee Iron-clad is done for—knocked to pieces—sunk—stuck in the mud and covered by the great father of waters. All of which was done by Confederate batteries, manned by determined and unconquerable "rebels."—*Vicks. Whig.*

A CONTRAST.—We read side by side with the heartrending accounts of distress among the English operatives, and famine among the Irish peasantry, statements to the effect that "the royal plate on the Prince of Wales' marriage breakfast table will be of the value of ten millions of dollars," and that "the Prince of Wales' supply of plate for Marlborough House will cost nearly fifty thousand pounds." No wonder that "poor Joe" in Dickens' book, thought the ways of the world were "all a muddle."

SCARCITY OF COTTON.—The Lowell (Mass.) *News* says quite a number of families in that city are taking advantage of the high prices of raw cotton by selling the contents of matterasses, etc., to the manufacturing companies at great advance on the original price. The *News* hears of one instance in which over six hundred dollars were obtained in one family from the sale of the contents of cotton mattrasses.

Notice.—Will be married at the Catholic Church in this city, on Sunday, the 12th inst., Serg't. H. C. SMITH, of Camp Holmes, to Miss MELINDA PYLES, of this county, instead of last Sunday, as advertised on account of sickness.

April 10-3t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS AN ACCOUNTANT OR BOOK KEEPER, or a CLERKSHIP in any respectable business, the duties of which will be performed chiefly within doors, by a gentleman some years above conscription, who has had many years experience in mercantile pursuits, in one of our eastern towns, now in the hands of the enemy.

References will be given as to his qualifications, &c. Address "S. C. J." Company Shops, N. C.

April 10-3t*

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

FROM 10 to 300 BOXES TOBACCO, FOR SALE by FRANK I. WILSON, Ag't.

April 9-1w

W. H. HARDEE,

LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

March 24-1m*. Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK

March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.

March 11-tf

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE — February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law.

March 19-tf W. S. YOUNG, Louisburg, N. C.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863. NO. 131.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 4.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEER	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1 25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
" Superfine	$40
" Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	35c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales		
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	Robert H Gray	C C Cole
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan		
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James B Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddens P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.

March 17-tf J. P. H. RUSS.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office,
Camp Holmes, April 8, 1863.

ORDER No 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INSTRUCtions have been received from the Bureau of Conscription, that all cases of irregularity of substitution by enrolled Conscripts must be disregarded, as the Camp of Instruction is the only place designated by General Orders No. 82 (A. and I. G. O.,) 1862, where Substitutes can be received.

No enrolled Conscript has the right to place a Substitute in any Company in service, but must offer him at the Camp of Instruction.

By order of P. MALLETT,
Col. Comd'g of Conscripts for N. C.
J. C. PEIRCE, Adjutant. April 9-3t

Raleigh Standard, State Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville News and Charlotte Bulletin, please copy three times and send the bills to the Progress Office.

Headquarters Examining Board,
And Enrolling Office,
Asheville, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.

Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

HATS AND CAPS JUST RECEIVED AT HARDING'S

April 9th, 1863.

5 DOZEN FINE BLACK FELT HATS
2 dozen Fine Colored Felt HATS
5 dozen Officers Military CAPS,
10 dozen Privates Military CAPS,
10 dozen Oil Silk Cap COVERS,
10 dozen Fancy Marseilles VESTS.

April 9-1w*
Register and Standard copy three times.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

50 SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

50 SHOE MAKERS ARE WANTED TO MAKE PEG SHOES for the army.

R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.,
April 4-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.

March 24-tf.

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN-BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the

March 26-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property.

March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.

March 7-tf

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY TWO WEEKS SINCE FROM THE subscriber, WILLIAM, a yellow boy nearly white, about 12 years old. Said boy is bound to me by his mother Mary Revells, formerly lived in Hillsboro', and I am informed has been to Camp Holmes and gone off with a white man from there, he passing as a white boy. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to his apprehension.

April 7-2w J. M. HARRIS.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either.

Feb 25-tf BALDY A. CAPEHEART.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE PAID. Apply at this OFFICE. April 8-3t*

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.

March 13-1m*

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern	"	"	7.30 "
Fayetteville	"	"	8.30 "
Western	"	"	11 "
Augusta	"	"	7.30 "
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at		12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at		5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at		11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at		11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at		12	M
Northern mail closes daily at		9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at		9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at		9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at		9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at		9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at		2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at		8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at		9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at		1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at		1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 7 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

March 18-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY 14TH instant, about 10 o'clock, at Charlotte, N. C., a very fine case of

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS,
and some other
SURGICAL INSTUMENTS.

Also, a good second hand BUGGY, (very little worn,) and HARNESS, the property of the late J. W. Caldwell.

April 8-6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR RALEIGH FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE, ONE MILE East of the Capitol, with 385 Acres of land attached, one hundred and seventy Acres of which is cleared. The House contains eight rooms and is in good repair.

April 8-d2w F. P. HAYWOOD.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

20 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR sale. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.

April 4-tf

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.

March 28-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS;
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South. *Left Hand Side Going North.*

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS. ATTACHED.

One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.

March 16-d1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at P. THIEMS' STORE,

Nov 27tf- Near Towles.'

TO RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A COMFORTable Dwelling and out buildings near Central Depot, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to N. C. Railroad Agent, at his office. April 4-1w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fire-proof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

T. J. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKER
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKER business at the old stand as heretofore, in various branches.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

The long silence is broken. The three months calm has come to a close and the heavy reverberations of the enemy's guns are heard in various directions. Along the coast and on the Mississippi the war bugle has been sounded, and our brave men are engaged in death struggles with the enemy.

At Charleston, on Tuesday, the iron clads opened on Sumter and Moultrie, and the forts adjacent. The long expected attack upon Charleston has commenced, the pent up fury of the Yankees is about to be expended upon that devoted city. The enemy, it is said, have landed troops, and the fight is likely to become general. They are there in immense numbers and with all the appliances of war that long preparation and the commerce of the world can afford. They may beat us, but we know there will be no dishonor in the fall of the city if such is to be the case. Not a stone will be left upon another—the proud old city will never be surrendered. The soil upon which it stands may be occupied by the enemy, but the brick and mortar that constitutes the city will be levelled to the ground before it will be surrendered to the hated invader of our soil. The gallant, the heroic Beauregard—the victorious Beauregard—is there, and we know that he commands as brave an army as ever engaged an enemy. The chivalry of the Carolinas and Georgia and other States are there—men who know how to fight and how to die for their country. Charleston may fall, but if so, thousands of Yankees will first have bit the dust. All that science, valor and heroic devotion to country can do to save it will be done, and we devoutly trust that the enemy may be thoroughly routed and discomfitted. To the genius of Beauregard, the heroic valor of our troops and the God of Battle we commit the destinies of Charleston.

From Vicksburg and Port Hudson, too, we hear of hostile threats and demonstrations by the enemy. Vicksburg we are told will probably be attacked this week, and a fleet opened upon Port Hudson on Tuesday. From the information in our possession it would seem that a simultaneous attack was to be made at Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. At Charleston we know it has commenced, while the enemy's fleet on the Mississippi are at this moment, in all probability, playing on the two Confederate strongholds that line its banks. Our works at both places are said to be strong and great confidence is expressed in military circles of our ability to hold them.

In Virginia, on the Rappahannock, all is as yet quiet, but from the long silence, the boasts of the enemy as to what was to be done in the Spring, and the good weather that now prevails, they must advance, and we must not be surprised at any hour to hear of the clash of arms again near Fredericksburg.

In the direction of Suffolk immediate movements are expected, but it is best to omit particulars for the present.

In Tennessee we are told the enemy are in motion, and a general engagement is expected very soon, probably has already commenced. A dispatch from Chattanooga on the 5th says, that the enemy were advancing on Columbia, and that a battle was considered imminent. Gen. Bragg had sent his baggage and sick to the rear.

In Eastern North Carolina a large body of our forces under Gen. Hill are in close proximity to the enemy, and a bloody engagement may speedily occur, if it has not in fact already taken place. Come when it may, we have an abiding confidence in the fighting qualities of Gen. Hill, and shall expect a brilliant victory over those miserable wretches that have been depredating in North Carolina. We want the fight to come, so confident are we that the enemy will be severely chastised.

Increased activity is visible everywhere, and the active spring campaign which the enemy have so long promised us has been inaugurated, and during the next month or two we many prepare ourselves for some of the bloodiest engagements of the war. We hope to be victorious, but we may be beaten, and so let our people nerve themselves for the worst, and receive the result with calmness whatever it be. A hundred defeats will not subjugate us, provided we remain united and true to ourselves. Since the commencement of the war, though fighting against great odds, we have had many more victories than defeats, and in such a war as the one we are engaged, we cannot expect always to be victorious. We may suffer occasional defeats, but the brilliant victories that have crowned our arms in the progress of the war are sufficient guarantees that we can never be subjugated.

The armies are in motion, and just as the buds and blossoms are putting forth to beautify the earth, we are preparing to drench the land with blood. Such are the horrors of war. Would to God that honorable means could be found of putting a stop to the inhuman butchery.

There was a heavy frost in Augusta last Sunday

Mob Symptoms.

We learn that a number of women, most of them very abandoned, collected at Greensboro' the early part of this week and intended to make a mob demonstration similar to that at Richmond and other places, but by the promptness of the authorities the contemplated disgraceful proceedings were frustrated.

We are informed also, that an attempt was made by a number of "hard cases" at Durham's Depot, on Wednesday. They threatened to break open the warehouse at that place and help themselves to flour, and even had carts there to take off the flour, but they concluded, after demonstration, to put it off until Saturday.

In both cases, we learn, the women represented themselves as soldiers' wives, but in fact most of them were not, but on the contrary the most degraded and worthless characters that could be congregated in the neighborhood from whence they came. Profligate, unprincipled men, too, we are assured were hounding them on in each case.

Now, we think that nothing is more clear than that this woman's mob mania has become an epidemic, and that unless arrested it will infect the whole land. If the wives and children of soldiers are in want they must be provided for as long as there are provisions for anybody, but that communities are to be given up to a few dissolute, base characters because they are women, to rob and steal, and to enable their "pals," who are skulking from conscription or the sheriff, to plunder honest, respectable citizens, is supremely ridiculous. It is the duty of every community to protect its poor, and it is also the duty of every community to protect its peaceable citizens from the violence of mobs and from the ravages of thieves and assassins. The majesty of the civil law must be maintained at all hazzards, and the longer the lovers of law and order give way to these disgraceful outbreaks, the harder will it be to arrest the evil.

While, however, we urge upon the local authorities everywhere to be prompt and energetic in preventing or quelling all such outbreaks, we at the same time appeal to the authorities and leading citizens in every town and county throughout the State to look after their deserving poor. Especially would we urge upon them the nature of the obligation that rests upon them to provide for the families of men who are serving their country. Those who remain at home have accepted this charge, and they must not shrink from the performance of the duty.

These lawless mobs are not intended to protect or benefit soldiers families, but are gotten up for the especial benefit of gamblers, thieves and harlots, and the few respectable persons that are drawn into them are sure to regret it afterwards. We appeal to all decent people to keep out of them, for as long as they are confined to the excrescence of society they may be easily suppressed.

Washington.

It is well known that Gen. Hill has been in front of the town of Washington, in Beaufort county, with a considerable force, for several days past, and that an attack on the place or a fight with the enemy near there has been expected. The rumors from there have been various and conflicting, and in the main unreliable. Up to our latest advices no engagement had taken place, nor was it at all certain that there would. If the enemy chooses to come out Gen. Hill will fight him; or if Gen. Hill determines to attack them in the town behind their works, he will do that, but neither of these things are certain.

Other important movements it is thought are going on and this may be part of a combination intended to effect important results elsewhere. We are perfectly willing to leave the management of the whole affair to Gen. Hill, so well satisfied are we that he can manage it more efficiently and with better chances of success than any of our lamp post or drawing room Generals.

The "reliable gentleman," or a "man from below," comes up by every train, and brings a batch of startling rumors that sets half the community crazy, and we are called upon a hundred times every day to confirm the "fish story" of some of these travelling newsmongers, but our advices are never of a nature to do it. We are exerting and shall continue to exert every possible means to obtain reliable intelligence from Washington and elsewhere, but we shall not peddle as truth every absurd rumor that passengers may have stuffed down them by wags below.

If any fight shall occur about Washington we shall be careful to publish the fact and all the particulars at the earliest possible moment.

We abuse Jews and Yankees a great deal for speculation and extortion, and yet we have native born Southerners, thousands of them, that are doing just as much to destroy the government and ruin our people as the Jews and Yankees. In and out of the churches, go where you will, you can find them.

That last pet of the Richmond *Enquirer*, the general ticket system for the election of members of Congress, has proved an abortion. The House of Representatives refuse to pass it and it falls through. So this *foreign* feature is not to be thrust upon us just yet.

We are pleased to learn that Capt. James H. Foote, of Iredell, formerly Professor of Languages in Wake Forrest College, and late Captain of the "Wake Light Infantry," Co. I, 1st Regiment, has been appointed to a position in the Office of the Adjutant General of the State.

Shad sold yesterday at $5 a pair. Of course they will get no lower as long as people are found foolish enough to give these prices. Not being a speculator and having no corn or bacon to sell, we cannot afford it.

PRICE ADVANCED.—The Petersburg *Express* has advanced its price as follows: One year $12; six months $8; three months $5, and one month $2.—How much longer will the four daily papers in North Carolina be able to continue at their present prices?

Maj. John Ashford, of Sampson, has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel of the 38th Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and Captain Murdoch McRae McLauchlin, of Cumberland county, to Major of the same regiment.

Congress having commenced holding night sessions we may reasonably hope that the labors of the body are coming to a close. The people will rejoice when

For the Progress.

"LENOIR COUNTY, April 1st, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: In behalf of the "poor soldier," I humbly request you to give the following a place in the columns of your excellent paper. In your issue of the 28rd of February, I notice a most *terrible broadside*, discharged from the pen of *somebody*, (self styled Cousin), at the defenceless heads of the soldiery who comprise our particular branch of the service. But let's begin with the gentleman and closely follow his thread of reasoning. First, he wishes to know the meaning of the term *guerilla*, and proceeds to give a definition so nearly correct, that coming as it does from the pen of a "plain farmer," we feel almost tempted to believe that terming himself a plain farmer is all a *hoax*, and that he has "led a division on the field." Would that our head officials knew and would act so nearly up to the true definition of the term. He then proceeds to stripe us severely because forsooth, we lie around camp, and on the approach of Yankees, "skedaddle," that instead of taking the Yankee marauding parties, we are constantly being captured. Now let me ask the gentleman (since he seems so well to understand the duties of our service,) if it is expected that a handful of men not exceeding an hundred, one-third of them on their posts, three mile from camp as outer pickets, can stand the attack of an entire regiment of the enemy, or would it have been a display of true courage either in officers or men to have stood and been entirely annihilated, as they surely would have been had they stood to their arms. I presume not. Would the gentleman have done it? I pause for an answer. Again he says that persons *acquainted* with the country think their is no necessity for our allowing ourselves to be taken. In all respect to the persons alluded to, I would suggest that they know nothing in the world about it, and if they will pay us a visit and remain long enough we will convince them of their error. Now let's reason on it awhile: for duty we had never more than an hundred men in the two companies encamped together, their tours for duty were such as to give them one day's rest in four. Now I would ask the gentleman if these men were in a condition to scout through the enemy's territory. Again, one-half of the command has never been armed, why, I am unable to tell, for surely if there had have been any virtue in complaint, or requisition, we should long since have had a sufficient number of improved rifles, instead of the miserable cast away, refused muskets, that we have been compelled to take. Is there any reason why we should not be armed? The Government says there are arms sufficient, and to spare, and yet one-third of the arms that we have are composed of shot guns, and they furnished by the men themselves, and yet the gentleman says that Congress has made provisions for us not extended to other troops. Pray in what do those provision consist? Will the gentleman answer.

I am glad, sir, that one has at last touched this point, for it will be the cause of our own immediate officers arriving at the extent of their authority, which has long been a question of debate. If I understand our peculiar position in the army, it is the same on land as a privateer is on water, that is to say, that we should acknowledge no *order* that does not *originate* with and come from our immediate Chief. I ask if this has been the case. No sir, on the contrary Maj. Nethercutt has been (or allowed himself to be) ordered on all occasions and in every direction by any officer who may have chanced to be thrown in the bounds of our State. The gentleman is correct in saying that *our* Major is not independent enough. That is the only fault we find of him. Why does he acknowledge an order from any one? Why not, like Jeff. Thompson of the West, when ordered by Lieutenant Gen. Bragg, commanding? His reply is surely worth remembering. He answered the order by personally appearing before the commanding General, and turning over all the goods captured by his command and not needed immediately by them, was this: Sir, "here are the stores, captured by my command. Let no orders follow me, for they shall not be recognized." Then why are we compelled to keep up an *outer* picket? a thing to guerilla warfare unknown. If the "Plain Farmer" understands our duties (which I presume he does) surely he will answer. As long as we were left untrammelled and free to scout when and where we pleased, it is a notorious fact that our citizens of the Eastern counties were free from the maraunding parties of the enemy. Again and again have citizens applied to us to renew our scouting, but we were chained down to picket duty by orders emonating from what source God only knows.

Plainly, sir, the above are fact, and still we are ridiculed through the public press. I plainly ask can men perform their duties with the same zeal and interest when it is heralded through the land that they are lounging around camp? No sir. Such things are eminently calculated to do no good but to the contrary, they are very often condusive of harm. There are too many battles fought around the *fire-sides* of our great chamber warriors. Men who have condescended to every means and device however low, to evade the law of conscription, and yet these *traitors* go unscathed, while the poor soldier is lashed by all with impunity. His hands are tied—he can do nothing. Surely a day of reckoning is coming when those men will reap their reward at the hands of a free country.

You shall hear from me again. GOOSE QUILL.

From Kinston.

KINSTON, N. C., April 7, 4 p. m.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—I have just seen a gentleman from Washington who says that there has been no fight at that place, that the guns we heard here was at Fort Hill, five miles below Washington. It was our forces trying to keep back the Yankee boats to prevent them from reinforcing. Only one boat succeeded in passing the fort. Three of the boats were badly crippled, so that they had to retire. He says that Gen. Hill has Washington completely surrounded. We only had one man killed. News has just reached here that the Yankees had landed ten regiments at Swift Creek last night. They fired on our pickets and wounded one of our men badly. The above you may rely on as a true statement of affairs here. CITIZEN.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it.

A person, dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars; six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder and said to him: "Sir, I had two sons; one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro'."

She was silent for a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then, overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator, first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as not fit to ride with decent people.—*N. Y. Post.*

A FORTUNE MADE IN TWO HOURS.—A gold speculator at New York, who jumped in and out at the right time, during the day when the "yellow fever" raged most fiercely, and there were the greatest fluctuations in gold, made a net profit of $100,000 in about two hours.

At a recent fancy dress ball in Portland, Maine, an editor appeared in good "go-to-meetin" clothes. The disguise was so complete that his best friends failed to recognize him.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

We have time and again raised our voice against the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the surrender of our personal liberty entirely to the whims and caprices of one man. No time of war or peace demands any such degradation and tyranny, and we protest against it.

The following from the Charleston *Mercury* on this subject so thoroughly expresses our own views that we adopt it:

Suspension of Habeas Corpus.—The Richmond *Enquirer* very properly denounces the Government of the United States as a Despotism. Well—what constitutes it a Despotism? One thing, and one thing alone—the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. By the suspension of this writ, President Lincoln can arrest and cast into prison any citizen he pleases, and there is no power by which the citizen can be released, but his arbitrary will. This power makes President Lincoln a Despot, and his Government a Despotism. Yet, strange to say, the *Enquirer* supports the proposition that the Congress of the Confederate States should pass exactly such a measure over the people of the Confederate States—President Davis to be empowered to suspend the *habeas corpus* Act; and, like President Lincoln, to arrest and imprison whom he pleases, in the Confederate States, without any amenability or restraint from the Courts of the land. Does not the *Enquirer* support the establishment of a despotism in the Confederate States, exactly similar to that it denounces in the United States?

But the *Enquirer* alleges that President Davis will not abuse the power, if conferred upon him, by a law making him a Despot. This is exactly the plea of the Abolitionists of the United States, in making Lincoln a Despot. It is ever the plea used in the establishment of all Despotisms. Admit the statement, however, to be true—the Government is nevertheless a Despotism. The right of personal liberty is gone. We have no right to be out of prison, if the President chooses we shall be in it. Suppose the Confederate States are conquered by the United States, will there be any worse form of Government over us? Can there be any worse, in its principles? It is to avoid just such a Government, with all its inevitable results of political ruin, slavery, and death, that we are now fighting.

But the *Enquirer* argues that there are districts of disaffected country where the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* ought to prevail. Admit this to be true, for argument's sake—what then? Shall the Writ be suspended throughout the Confederacy where disaffection does not prevail? To give any effect to the argument, let the suspension be limited by law to the districts disaffected. To go further, is using the disaffection in a small part of the Confederacy to extend a Despotism over the whole. The *Enquirer* further says, in defence of this measure, that the power to imprison, and to keep in prison, will only extend to State prisoners—only to prisoners incarcerated by the Executive of the Confederate States! Why—it is only for the benefit of such prisoners that the writ of *habeas corpus* is a bulwark of liberty. Who are those in whose behalf Lincoln has defied and annulled the writ of *habeas corpus* on the other side of the Potomac? State prisoners, and State prisoners only! They consist of those who have dared to speak or to write in defence of their constitutional rights against the military despotism set up over them. Those by thousands fill his dungeons and bastiles.

But President Davis, in the opinion of the *Enquirer*, can be safely entrusted with such power over our persons and liberties. If President Davis were a second Washington, or an angel upon earth, the degradation such a surrender of our rights implies, would still be abhorrent to every freeman. Those are fit to be slaves who voluntarily seek a master. If we are to have a Despotism over us, let it be the result of force. Let the country be conquered, and all the freemen in the land be slain or driven into exile. Then, and not until then, let a Despot rule, with the arbitrary power of casting whom he pleases into dungeons, and of reigning over us, lord-paramount by his will.

Never, since the foundation of the world, have any people, we believe, been more faithful to the great cause of civil and political liberty for which they are contending, or more strenuous in support of the Government they have established to achieve it, than the people of the Confederate States. And now they are told that they must surrender this glorious cause—not to victorious foes—rendering omnipotent the monster of villiany and tyranny who rules in Washington—but to our own Executive appointee in Richmond—our own President—in loving trust—in willing subserviency—in abject, voluntary slavery!

"Heaven stops the nose at it, and the moon winks;
The bawdy wind, that kisses all it meets,
Is hushed within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear it."

THE SENATE TAX BILL.

The substitute proposed by the Finance Committee of the Senate for the tax bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, provides that the tax on annual incomes between $500 and $1,500 shall be five per cent.; between $1,500 and $10,000 ten per cent.; between $10,000 and $15,000 twelve and a half per cent.; over $15,000 fifteen per cent.

Incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, etc., shall be taxed — per cent., after deducting a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs.

Incomes from any manufacturing or mining business shall be taxed as aforesaid, after deducting from present value of products of the year, the rent (if rented), cost of labor actually hired and raw material.

From navigating enterprises, after deducting hire of vessel, or allowance for wear and tear of same, not to exceed ten per cent.

From sale of merchandise or other property, real or personal, after deducting the prime cost, salaries paid, etc.

From any other occupation, after deducting cost of material, compensation, etc. Incomes from all other sources shall be taxed without deduction.

All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividends and reserved fund of each year. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten per cent. and less than twenty on capital stock, one-eight to be paid; if more than twenty per cent., one-sixth.

Each farmer, after reserving for his own use, 100 bushels of corn and 30 bushels wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, forage, sugar, cotton, tobacco or wool produced. After reserving 20 bushels peas and beans, he shall deliver one-tenth of the product thereof.

Also, one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of 70 pounds bacon to 100 pounds pork, for which he shall receive the value of 4 bushels of corn and the price paid for the salt in curing the same, and one-tenth of the money he may have paid for the purchase of the swine.

On the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules and asses, one per cent.

These are the more important features of the Senate bill not contained in the House bill. Several provisions of the latter, including the double tax on aliens, the discriminating tax on sales, the specific tax on advertisements, etc., are omitted in the Senate bill. Also, the enumeration of property exempt from taxation, except Confederate bonds, and certain property used for religious, charitable or educational purposes. —*Richmond Whig, of Monday.*

HIGH PRICE.—A hogshead of tobacco was sold in Newport, Ky., last week, at the extraordinary price of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per one hundred pounds.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

FROM CHARLESTON!

The Fight not Renewed--The Keokuk Sunk --Monitors Still Inside the Bar--Another Attack Constantly Expected --- Confidence Strong, &c.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—All quiet. Monitors still in sight. Yesterday evening many pieces of the Keokuk's furniture with spy glasses, etc., washed ashore on Morris Island beach. Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood, and the impression prevails at one batteries that the slaughter aboard the *Keokuk* was terrible.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 8—8 o'clock, P. M.—All quiet thus far to-day. The people and troops are in high spirits at the results of yesterday's fight. The *Keokuk* is certainly sunk. The fighting was chiefly at a distance of nine hundred yards. The monitors cannot pass Sumter without coming within five hundred yards. Impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages. Seven monitors and the *Ironsides* still in the harbor.

TEN P. M.—Latest official intelligence from the fleet states that only two iron-clads have gone South, leaving seven remaining besides the *Keokuk*, which lies sunk about one thousand yards from Morris Island. The Yankee machine called a *Devil*, designed for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashore and fallen into our hands. All quiet now. The enemy are constantly signalling but no renewal of the attack anticipated before to-morrow. The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Official dispatch from Hardeeville announce that early this morning Gen. W. S. Walker, with his light artillery, destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats in Coosawa river.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 9.—All quiet. No prospect of a fight to day. A Confederate officer from Morris Island boarded the wreck of the *Keokuk* last night, and found that her turrets had been pierced through by a ball. Pieces of furniture and wreck are floating ashore. Gen Wm. Walker has sunk a Yankee gunboat in Coosawa river.

Later From the North.

PETERSBURG, April 9.—New York dates to the 7th have been received. The news is unimportant. A dispatch dated Washington, April 5th, says a report has reached here, via Fredericksburg, derived from Rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by Federal fleet and attacked by the land forces Thursday last, and is now in possession of the Federals under Hunter and Dupont. The report is fully credited by officers of the Government, who were in possession of facts in reference to the contemplated attack upon Charleston, which it is not prudent to divulge. It is certain, however, that those who possess this information are confident that the soldiers and sailors will celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured city. Restrictions upon the publication in the Southern papers of adverse news are so stringent that it is not expected to hear much in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can be no longer concealed, but reports which have arrived are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for them.

Maj. A. J. Sheppard, of Stuart's staff, was captured a few days since near Dumfries. He is to be tried as a spy. Passengers who reached Cairo on the third state that the late movement on Haine's Bluff was a failure. The gunboats and transports have returned to Young's Point. They had succeeded in placing a battery of eight four-pounder parrotts beyond the levee in position to easily reach Vicksburg. The bombardment was to have commenced on the 27th, but a storm prevented it. The Yazoo Pass expedition has been abandoned. Three hundred horses were at Young's Point on the 4th. Farragut has captured the rebel gunboat *Vicksburg*, which floated from her moorings during the storm. Pegram's loss in Kentucky in killed, wounded and prisoners is three hundred and fifty. Twenty commissioned officers are now federal hands; also four hundred cattle, many horses, firearms. Gold Saturday 156, cotton 73.

Still Later from the North—Later from Europe, &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 9.—Northern dates to 7th received. The rumors of the capture of Charleston created great excitement in New York on the 6th, and gold suddenly fell. A Cairo dispatch dated 6th says, all quiet in Rosecrans' department. Election in Connecticut results in the success of Republican ticket for State officers, and three out of four Congressmen. Legislature strongly Republican. Buckingham's majority over Seymour about 3000, being a Republican loss of 3000 since last year. Steamship *City of Cork* brings Liverpool dates to 21st. Further success of the Russians over the Poles reported.

European files detail the progress of the Confederate loan to its close. London, Paris, Liverpool, Frankfort and Amsterdam bids, amounted to fifteen million, and premium averaged fully four and-a-half. English papers comment favorably on the loan. New York fell to 49½ on Charleston stories, but closing at 52½. Middling Cotton 71 to 73.

Gallant Exploit.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Letter to *Morning News* from Pulatka, Fla., says: On the 27th the Yankee gunboat *Ben Deford* was attacked in St. John's River by Dickson's Cavalry battalion, driven off and many Yankees killed and wounded. Among the killed was the famous Kansas outlaw, Montgomery.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 9.—Nothing important in open session. Senate in secret session passed the substitute for the tax bill.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.—The Houston *Telegraph*, giving the condition of affairs in Arizona, says:

We learn that there are many merchants of Chihuahua of Southern origin and feeling who are now sending large quantities of flour and grain, hoping it will soon be wanted by our people in repossessing themselves of Arizona.

The troops in New Mexico and Arizona, 2,000 in number are from California. About three hundred of them who enlisted in California, in order to get to Dixie, have already deserted, and are now in Chihuahua, endeavoring to make their way to Texas. The United States troops are under Carelton. He has also one light battery. He has provided large quantities of stores, most of which are near Fort Lyons, one hundred miles West of Union, in the same region with the celebrated post of Craig captured by Dr. Kavanaugh last year. They are at a place called Ojo-del-Gallio, in the Navajo nation. It seemed to have been placed there as provision for a line of retreat.

Most of the Mexican population are looking for the troops. May we not hope that this country will be soon taken possession of and held by our people? Its positive value to us is beyond price.

IRON FORGES IN GEORGIA.—Hon. Jno. W. Lewis in a portion of a letter to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, on the production of Iron. He says;

And having now with some friends, nearly completed a new forge, I am seriously meditating about putting up once another furnace. The Confederacy needs to-day more than they have for use through this war and afterwards. Besides the forge spoken of, three others will soon be in operation in the mountain regions of Georgia, which will supply its present pressing wants in bar iron. If I had command of the proper labor and managers, I would build and work forges and furnaces while this cruel war lasted—knowing that the country will need the product of all that can be built and worked; and I hope that forges enough will be put up after crops are made, to manufacture an abundance of iron for our own use.